

NO DISORDER IN PARIS.

THE BAUDIN DEMONSTRATION PASSES OFF QUIETLY

THE PROCESSION TO THE CEMETERY CARRIED BY THE POPULACE - MORE THAN 30,000 MARCHERS - ONE SMALL FIGHT

Paris, Dec. 2.—A host of sightseers gathered around the Baudin monument at the entrance to the Montmartre cemetery this morning. Delegates from the Democratic Union of the Left and the Republican Union and from the Republican Left of the Senate, not wishing to take part in the municipal procession, arrived in separate groups and placed wreaths at the foot of the monument. The municipal parade started from the Hotel de Ville at 1:15 p. m. and slowly proceeded through the streets, reaching the cemetery at 3 o'clock. The police stopped all carriage traffic along the route at noon and, as far as possible, formed a cordon in order to keep back the crowd. No incident occurred that impeded the march of the paraders. On passing the Northern Railway station there were cries of "Vive la Republique!" mingled with hissing. On the Boulevard Magenta a man who tried to break through the line of paraders was arrested.

The number of those in line was variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. Half of those taking part were delegates from the provinces. The spectators were mostly sightseers, making no display of political feeling. At the corner of the Boulevard St. Denis the students' delegation, which was greeted with cries of "Vive la Republique!" responded with "A bas Boulangier!"

A trophy of the journal "La Lanterne" evoked shouts of "Down with the Jews!"

The appearance of a group composed of persons proscribed in the coup d'etat of 1851, or wounded in the Revolution of 1848, everywhere elicited fervent cheers. The first portion of the procession presented an orderly and dignified aspect, but the latter part was disorganized, owing to the pressure of the crowds following, which caused the ranks of the paraders to break. A number of men joined the ranks in the heart of the city. This disorganization from the serious appearance of the procession, and the crowd of sightseers, led to the appearance of the "Marseillaise" and the "Carmagnole." A number of men joined the ranks in the heart of the city. This disorganization from the serious appearance of the procession, and the crowd of sightseers, led to the appearance of the "Marseillaise" and the "Carmagnole."

On arriving at the monument, M. Darlot, president of the Municipal Council, delivered an oration. He said that the crowd of sightseers, led to the appearance of the "Marseillaise" and the "Carmagnole." A number of men joined the ranks in the heart of the city. This disorganization from the serious appearance of the procession, and the crowd of sightseers, led to the appearance of the "Marseillaise" and the "Carmagnole."

The speech was received with cries of "Vive la Republique!" and "Down with the Jews!" The procession filed past the monument and then returned, singing the "Marseillaise." In the evening the city returned to its normal aspect. The Baudin monument, which had been the center of the demonstration, was left in the hands of the police. A crowd of sightseers gathered around the monument, and the city returned to its normal aspect.

PERU AND HER BRITISH CREDITORS.

THE NEW AGREEMENT WITH THE LONDON BONDHOLDERS.

Lima, Nov. 29.—The long-discussed and much-concealed agreement between the bondholders and the Government of Peru, signed by the Minister of the Treasury and Lord Dunsborough, the bondholders' representative, has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies for consideration. Among the main features of the proposed contract are these: The bondholders agree to absolutely and irrevocably to release Peru from all responsibility for the loans made abroad in 1869, 1870 and 1872. The bonds are to be cancelled, and so exhibited before the contract goes into effect. A company is to be organized at London, to which will be transferred all the concessions, grants and property ceded by this contract, for the purpose of mortgaging them in order to raise money for the work proposed.

MR. BRIGHT'S CONDITION CRITICAL AGAIN.

HE PASSES A RESTLESS DAY AND HIS LUNGS ARE WORSE AT NIGHT.

London, Dec. 2.—Mr. Bright has again become worse, and his condition is now critical. A bulletin describing Mr. Bright's condition, says he was restless and rather feverish during the day. This evening his lungs are worse than this morning, though they are in better condition than they were yesterday.

POLICE AND PEOPLE FIGHTING IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, DEC. 2.—IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT A DEED WAS HELD IN WATERFORD LAST NIGHT IN MEMORY OF THE "MARTYR" MURDERERS, THE POLICE CARRIED BANNERS AND WERE HEADED BY BARRY, WHOSE POLICE MADE A CHARGE ON THEM WITH STONES AND SUCCESSFUL IN DISPERSING THEM. THE PEOPLE RETALIATED WITH STONES AND A SCENE OF DISORDER ENSUED.

BOULANGER'S PRESENCE STIR UP THE TOWN.

PARIS, DEC. 2.—GENERAL BOULANGER ARRIVED AT NEVERS THIS MORNING. HE WAS GREETED BY AN ORDERLY CROWD. POLICEMEN PREVENTED ACCESS TO HIS HOTEL AT ALL EXCEPT those provided with tickets for the banquet. The banquet had to be held in the hall of the Prefect's palace.

NOT IN A FRENCH CITY.

PARIS, DEC. 2.—A RIOT OCCURRED AT LYONS TODAY DUE TO POPULAR DISSENT FROM THE MUNICIPAL REGULATION RELATIVE TO THE GRAND THEATRE. THE WINDOWS OF THE JOURNAL "PROGRES" WERE SMASHED, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL WERE HOOED. FINALLY THE CAVALRY WERE CALLED OUT, AND THEY DISPERSED THE MOB. SEVERAL OF THE RING-LEADERS OF THE RIOT WERE ARRESTED.

BEIGIAN SOCIALISTS HISS THEIR QUEEN.

BRUSSELS, DEC. 2.—THE QUEEN, WHILE DRIVING OUT TODAY, WAS HISSED AND GROWNED AT BY A PASSING BAND OF SOCIALISTS. THE BYSTANDERS GAVE COUSING-CHIEFS FOR THE QUEEN.

RECEPTION TO MR. DANA IN ROME.

ROME, DEC. 2.—THE IRISH CLERGY OF THIS CITY ARE MAKING PREPARATIONS TO GIVE A HANDSOME RECEPTION TO CHARLES A. DANA, OF "THE NEW-YORK SUN."

THE INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

CITY OF MEXICO, DEC. 2, VIA GALVESTON.—THE INAUGURAL EXERCISES PASSED OFF QUIETLY. A MILITARY PARADE TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY MORNING, AND IN THE EVENING THERE WAS A DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS. TO-NIGHT A FREE BALL WAS GIVEN, THE EXPENSES BEING PAID BY SUBSCRIPTION.

MR. INGALLS ON THE RACE QUESTION.

THE SENATOR FROM KANSAS THINKS IT WILL REMAIN LONG UNSETTLED.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 2 (Special).—The correspondent of "The Constitution" in Washington asked Senator Ingalls to-day:

"What effect will the election have upon the Southern question?"

The race question," answered the Senator, "at the South remains as it has always been, and for the next generation at least will continue to be the most important and formidable in our politics. The change from slavery to freedom, from subordination to loyal equality, has complicated instead of simplifying the situation. So far from solving the fatal problem, it has added new elements of difficulty and danger."

"Will any immediate adjustment be probable?"

"Unless history is a false teacher, it is not possible for two distinct races, not homogeneous, that is, which cannot assimilate by intermarriage and the mingling of blood, to exist upon terms of practical political equality under the same government. One or the other must go to the wall."

"Do you not consider the two races homogeneous?"

"Whether the Anglo-Saxon and the negro races are homogeneous or not I do not pretend to say, but the evidence is clear that the mulattoes are disappearing in the South. The blacks are growing blacker, the whites are growing whiter. This shows that the connection between the races while the blacks were enslaved was not voluntary on their part and is ceasing rapidly. The mixed race came from the union of black mothers with white fathers, and not from white mothers and black fathers. The ethnological inference from this is irresistible. The black race is not only growing blacker, but it is increasing numerically much more rapidly than the white race. This is a fact of ominous significance, and adds to the gravity of the issue. No intelligent man pretends to longer."

"Do you not think the negroes are not permitted to vote in many states south of the Ohio and the Potomac, where they are the majority, or if they vote, their ballots are not counted, that is admitted, for some reason or other they would as a rule vote against the whites?"

"I do not think it is whether the race is homogeneous or not. I have spoken, or at least I have said, that I do not know. I suspect, however, that the negroes are not permitted to vote in many states south of the Ohio and the Potomac, where they are the majority, or if they vote, their ballots are not counted, that is admitted, for some reason or other they would as a rule vote against the whites."

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BATTLE WITH WHITE CAPS.

AN OLD FARMER IN OHIO WHO WAS NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED.

GETTING A SUPPLY OF GUNS AND TREATING THE RUFIANS TO VOLLEYS OF BIRD-SHOT.—THE STORY TOLD BY A VERMONT NOW VISITING IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Edison Vance, of Rutland, Vt., is visiting friends in Washington Boulevard. For nearly three weeks he had been staying at the home of his uncle, Aaron Vance, who lives near Sardinia, Ohio, at present the scene of "White Cap" outrages. Mr. Vance says he had a thrilling experience with the ruffians, and was handled roughly by them. The story in his own words is as follows:

"I arrived at Sardinia the night of November 9. My uncle, whose farm is about three miles from the town, met me at the depot with a horse and buggy. We started for his home shortly after 9 o'clock. The road was lonesome. The greater part of the way lay through a valley, and the hills are heavily timbered. About a mile from the town a man on horseback passed us. His head was enveloped with a white cloth, and he was riding at a terrific pace. My uncle said:

"There goes one of those cursed White Caps. Somebody will get whipped to-night."

"Our conversation naturally continued on this subject. About half a mile further on, the edge of a woods, is a drinking-trough, and my uncle drew up to it and got out to loosen the check-rein about the horse's head. He had been telling me about the depredations of the band, and continued talking while the horse was drinking. He naturally talked in a loud tone, and in the stillness he could easily have been overheard by any one concealed within twenty yards. My uncle, among other things, said:

"I know two of them, and have engaged spies to discover the rest. As soon as we can get evidence enough, I will spend every dollar I possess, if necessary, to land the villains in the penitentiary."

"My uncle is a wealthy bachelor and has the reputation of always going through with a thing when he has once started. We arrived at the farmhouse about 11 o'clock, and retired shortly after. I was tired and slept soundly. I rose early and came down stairs before my uncle and the servants had got up. I opened the front door. Fixed to the handle on a sharp-pointed knife was a rough drawing of a human hand, the weapon stuck through its centre. In the left-hand upper corner were the skull and cross-bones and in the opposite corner the picture of a coffin. Below was an inscription which read:

"Aaron Vance, you'd better be careful as to what you say and do. This is a warning. If you try to do us harm you will be sorry."

"WHITE CAPS."

"On the steps was a bundle of birch switches, and attached to the cord that held them together was a tag, on which was written: 'Weapons of Reform.' I woke my uncle and showed the warning and the bundle of whips. His first words were:

"The devils must have been in the woods last night when we watered the horse."

"After breakfast he announced his intention of going into town and purchasing firearms. He returned in the afternoon with two shotguns, three revolvers and a quantity of ammunition. Then he pasted a notice on the fence facing the road that he did not fear all the White Caps in Christendom, and would never rest until he had hung a few of them. I tried to dissuade him from putting up the notice, but the old man was obstinate. The next morning another notice was stuck on the front door, which read:

"We will call on you within ten days."

"My uncle engaged the services of a man named Harwick to watch the premises. On the fourth night he called us and said the White Caps were surrounding the house. We arose and dressed hurriedly. Arming ourselves, we went to the front window. I should judge there were thirty masked horsemen in the yard or near it.

"Who are you, and what do you want?" asked my uncle.

"The foremost horseman replied: 'We want you, and we are going to have you.'"

"All right," replied the old man, "come on."

"With that he raised his shot-gun and fired into the middle of the group. There was a yell, and a man fell from his horse. They picked him up, and all turned and galloped away. In about two hours we heard them returning. We were ready for them. We had loaded the guns with small bird-shot, and as they dashed into the yard we did not hesitate to fire at them. The volley seemed to rattle them. Again they went away. We heard nothing for three days. I supposed that the White Caps had left us alone. The third night about 10 o'clock we heard a noise in the barn, and Harwick and I went to see what was the matter. I never thought of White Caps. We found my uncle with an old woman servant alone. He had been shot in the back, and was lying on the floor. We had hardly left the house before I was struck down, and three men, their faces covered with masks, were on top of me. At my side Harwick was suffering the same fate. They had not enough arms to come into the house, but they did the deed in the courtyard. The other prisoners yelled lustily and the flames were extinguished with difficulty.

Running to the roof at the rear of the stairs was a large shaft, and the flames went up this with a mighty bound, and poured into the rooms on each floor. The tenants were at supper, and made a dash for the back door, but they were blocked by a fire which had ignited the stairs. They groped their way through the thick smoke to the fire escapes in the rear of the building, and were assisted down by the firemen from Hook and Ladder Company No. 6. They had hardly reached a place of safety when the fire escapes were enveloped in sheets of flame that were thrown simultaneously from numerous apartments, and the building was a mass of fire.

The fire spread with astonishing rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire building was a mass of flames. The firemen were unable to get near the building, and the fire spread with astonishing rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire building was a mass of flames.

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SWINDLED BY BUNCO MEN.

AN AGED MERCHANT IN BALTIMORE ROBBED OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Baltimore, Dec. 2 (Special).—The detectives are looking for a pair of bunco steers who yesterday robbed an aged retired merchant of \$5,000. The police, at the request of the victim, have suppressed his name. The old gentleman was a young man who had just arrived from Colorado and was a bank clerk. He had relatives in Baltimore, with whom the old gentleman, of course, was acquainted. The two started to go to a bank. On the way the old man was persuaded to stop in at a house in Pearl-street to see a book agent. There was the usual lullaby of a bunco man, and the old gentleman was swindled. He had drawn a price of \$5,000, but the book-agent was a bunco man, and the money was never seen. The old gentleman said he could not draw a check, but would get the money. He and the first bunco man then started out. The old gentleman sent a friend to his home, who got \$5,000 of bonds and then left. The old gentleman never saw the money. The bunco man was a young man who had just arrived from Colorado and was a bank clerk. He had relatives in Baltimore, with whom the old gentleman, of course, was acquainted. The two started to go to a bank. On the way the old man was persuaded to stop in at a house in Pearl-street to see a book agent. There was the usual lullaby of a bunco man, and the old gentleman was swindled. He had drawn a price of \$5,000, but the book-agent was a bunco man, and the money was never seen. The old gentleman said he could not draw a check, but would get the money. He and the first bunco man then started out. The old gentleman sent a friend to his home, who got \$5,000 of bonds and then left. The old gentleman never saw the money. The bunco man was a young man who had just arrived from Colorado and was a bank clerk. He had relatives in Baltimore, with whom the old gentleman, of course, was acquainted. The two started to go to a bank. 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